hem suggested that as they had seen all the sights

department of the Court House and to Pilduzer Par

ANKENEY as best man and the typewriter girls

on the impassive face of the groom and they took a

cab wedding tour, a mighty huzza ringing out as they

left. Then they both wore in addition to their bridal

groom said durned if he wasn't puzzled over al

parrying business and was glad it was by."

As the poet says:

requiem:

costumes broad grins. The suspense was over. The

Surely this is simple, sensuous and pas-

sionate, as MATTHEW ARNOLD said that

poetry should be. But there are deeper

notes than we have yet heard struck. There

From under the grim shadow of the freight office

our people and set every countenance as in adaman-

One of the victims was a policeman

"He had died as die the brave; he had fallen as

fush of manhood's first and undaunted courage and

he feels a hero in his death and devoted to long and

cherishing memory here. There are tears for the rip-ened age that met the flying builet in that placid even-

ing as well as for the strong and gracious youth who

went to his untimely fate with his bloom hot and sweet

upon him; there is lament and there are condolences

for the stricken families and there is above and beyon

the wellspring of hope that the Comforter will in

His tender mercy temper the bitterness of the shock

law abolishing these taxes declares that

due provision shall be made by the proper

authorities for redeeming the unused

stamps in the possession of the public on

July 1. The Internal Revenue authorities

have therefore issued a circular announcing

the rules which will govern the redemption

These rules seem very cumbersome

and adapted to hinder immensely the proc-

ess of redemption, if indeed they do not

render it practically nugatory. It seems

that stamps will not be redeemed in quan-

titles of less than two dollars, face value.

A citizen having these stamps in his poses-

sion must obtain a certificate, if he can,

tificate from the bank but from the sta-

tioner from whom the bank procured them.

Banks and stationers are allowed to buy

back these stamps or imprinted checks

from their customers and redeem them in

bulk, but they must furnish with the docu-

ments a schedule showing the name of

for them in the same way that it was taken

associate of Mr. RICHARD CROKER. Conse

No yellow fever in Havana! Think of it!

Think of it! That alone is worth the price

New Method of Examination for Annapolis

Secretary Long has adopted a new plan

in connection with the entrance examinations

for the Naval Academy, which will be lol-

lewed gladly by candidates residing at a distance from Annapolis. Heretafore those

examinations have been held at the Academy

only, and candidates for admittance have

had to pay their way from their homes, with

the risk of failing to pass the test, and have then to pay their way back again. Travel pay has been granted to successful candi-dates only. Inder the new plan, candidates will be examined by the local rederal Civil and the company of the local rederal Civil

Service Commissioners and only those who pass these boards will undertake the journey

Annapolis.
The young man recently appointed to the ademy by the Delegate from Hawaii de-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper

of this date, page 2, you have an article headed. "Abe Gruber Able (with a big A) to Play Ball Again." For Heaven's sake use your dictionary! Abe was never able as play ball! You should have said willing to "play ball agella." Kindly correct. W. M., M. D.

such extreme bother in this matter.

than fifteen Committees of Fifteen.

of the Spanish war.

of these stamps and checks.

sender.

other details.

those who go to meet the Castle Dangerous in

one. They passed away, the bride side

BUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1901.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. 6 00 DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month

age to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Issue Now Before the Grand Army of the Republic.

The not too good-natured critics of the great body of citizens who receive annually from the Government the pathetic honor of a pension, have always been numer-The astounding payment of \$150,-000,000 a year to the direct or indirect survivors of the armies that rendered the priceless service of preserving the Union, gives rise to constant discontent among the taxpayers, and to questioning as to the merit of the existing pension system. The Grand Army of the Republic, which should be wholly beyond the reach of a disposition to weigh the value of its members' military past, is subjected to aspersion, from which the victims can with difficulty in their own minds dissociate shame from anger.

This unfortunate sentiment is at this moment in a state of excitement because of an assault on the Commissioner of Pensions, who happens generally to be esteemed honest and no less solicitous for the Government than for the pensioners to whom it is his function to pay the Government's money. Leadership in this movement rests with one of the most distihguished veterans of the day, Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES. It is all the more surprising, therefore, that Gen. SICKLES should prove guilty of a more virulent and insufferable attack upon the Grand Army than all past expressions of condemnation combined. In his letter to President McKINLEY urging the removal of Commissioner Evans, is this startling statement:

" If you continue the present Commissioner in office, you will find yourself in painful conflict with the sentiments of the Civil War veterans, who, with almost entire unanimity gave you their cordial support in November last. So strong is this feeling in Kansas and Nebraska, for example, that, in my judgment both of those States would vote for BRYAN, if an election were to come off to-morrow."

This takes us back to the campaign of 1900, in which, as Can. SICKLES now alleges, he took the McKinley stump on the understanding that the reward, or recompense, or return, if that be a better word, should be Commissioner Evans's dismissal.

Gen. SICKLES'S speeches for MCKINLEY show him inspired with nothing but the patriotic spirit of resistance to the free silver and free riot platform of BRYAN. In one of his earliest, delivered at Chicago on Oct. 19, we find for example:

"There is no argument for keeping a mad dog about the house to say that he is muszled; yet that is about what sound money advocates say when they talk for BRYAN. Imperialism and militarism talk is pure rot. I have no axes to grind, and I want no I am just an average plain American citizen but I can't understand how any man with pride in his country can do other than support Mckinley this year.

It is impossible to imagine that Gen. SICKLES had the pension question in his mind when addressing this ringing appeal to American honor. But note the charge he brings against the Grand Army men by his letter to the President: The Civil War veterans who, with "almost entire unanimity," gave the President their loyal support at the last election, would be put into opposition to him if Commissioner Evans should be retained. In Kansas and Nebraska the Grand Army as a bodyfor this is the necessary meaning of Gen. SICKLES'S letter-would change their vote of 1909 and vote now for BRYAN, because of Commissioner Evans.

According to Gen. SICKLES, the Grand Army issue at the time when the public mind was absorbed with fear of the Democratic undertaking to destroy the national credit, to nullify the courts, to bring the American flag and army scuttling home from the Philippines and to give the rest of the world contempt for our power and purpose as a nation, was none of these, but pensions!

It is impossible to imagine a result more undesirable, so far as concerns the Grand Army, than the success of a war upon Commissioner Evans under these circumstances. If Mr. McKinley, acting as the political manager of his campaign a year ago, had promised flatly that President McKINLEY would sacrifice the then Pension Commissoner to the spirit of dissatisfaction that Gen. Sickles's present effort represents, the Grand Army would owe it to its own good name to see the very idea of that promise swept out of the public mind and Commissioner Evans retained against any flerceness of hunger for his official head.

An Anniversary.

A year ago to-day the great Hoboken fire occurred by which four large steamships were burned, property valued at \$10,000,000 was destroyed, and the lives of 200 persons were lost. The disaster was one of the its suburbs. The Brooklyn Theatre fire caused the loss of more lives; the Park place disaster involved the loss of almost as many lives; yet neither of these historical calamities was so impressive at the time or after as the Hoboken fire.

The 30th of June last year fell on Saturday. It was a beautiful summer day, and hundreds of German-American citizens had -always a favorite place of resort for our and to call upon their friends in the ser- ing with the France or Germany of to-day. vice of the great navigation company. At the piers lay the huge vessel Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and smaller ships-the Main, the Saale and the Bremen. On only one of these was much work being done. On all the others, the main labor of the day was over, and they were filled with visitors and friends of the officers and men. Shortly before 4 o'clock fire broke out among some spread with great rapidity to the vessel lying by its side. As the fire started at the land end of the pier, it cut off the main avevessel. Next to this ship lay the Kaiser Wilhelm; the fire spread to her, and across her, and then to a second pier, and to the other

the river as fast as possible, and fireboats

inded them. At first it was thought that no one had lost his life; there was a fire, most certainly, but it was in full daylight, so that every one should have had a chance to escape. But this hope proved vain; some persons who jumped into the water were picked out, but as the vessels drifted into the current it became only too evident that scores of persons would lose their lives. The fire on the Kaiser Wilhelm was soon put out, but at porthole after porthole of the other vessels appeared the faces of living people; men and women imprisoned in cabins and staterooms, with fire above and all around them. They could speak to those on the tugs, who were unable to help them; for the portholes were too small to permit of the prisoners climbing through them. So, with the eyes of hundreds upon them, these people perished. All around them, darting in and out of the heavy smoke clouds, the great swan-like lifeboats went, daring close under the glowing fron sides of the ships to see if their crews could not in some unthought-of way tear open the portholes; and then drifting out into the sunlight again, baffled.

Very early in the morning of Sunday, the rew of a tugboat hovering near the wrecked and burned Main heard hammering on board the vessel. The tug was brought nearer; the sound became plainer. It was evident that there were still living persons on the ship. And so there were: engineers and machinists, who had made their way to the depths of the hold, hoping that the fire might be stayed before it reached them. They had taken the one chance in untold thousands, and had won! No other persons caught below decks that day managed to escape.

Our Scholarship.

In his address to the graduating class at Cornell University on Thursday last President SCHURMAN presented an indictment against what he described as " a fundamental defect in the American spirit, or in American civilization." "You will wonder," he said, "that I use such portentous language." Have we not great libraries, admirable facilities for instruction, able, learned and conscientious teachers, diligent students? The indictment lies elsewhere. Briefly, it is that while in the industrial sphere we have developed world leaders, in the intellectual we are content to be underlings. 'In art, in literature, in scholarship, in science, we are a long way behind Europe. Apart from the domain of politics and invention America has not produced a single man or woman whose name will shine in the intellectual rmament with RAPHAEL, SHAKESPEARE, COPERNICUS, NEWTON, LA PLACE, GOATHE, DARWIN." These be, indeed, portentous

words. Let us see if they are true. In the first place let us inquire whether n productive scholarship America to-day is so very far behind contemporary Europe as President SCHURMAN asserts. In order to be brief let us join issue with him in the field of science, and select one science, astronomy, for comparison.

The discovery of new members of the so ar system is done by the exercise of the highest scientific qualities. It is not the mere outcome of the possession of good apparatus. The man benind the apparatus is the significant factor. The oldest observatory of any importance in the United States dates from 1844. Since that observa' ory was opened, Americans have discovered two satellites to Mars, one to Jupiter, two to Saturn-five in all. During the same years three satellites have been discovered abroad.

Since the establishment of the Lick Observatory something like half of the omets have been discovered by observers in California. For many years more than half of the asteroids were discovered in young lives. America. These latter discoveries were made with comparatively small telescopes, through intelligent seeking, not by virtue of equipment.

The most refined work of observational astronomy is in the department of stellar spectrosopy. It is carried out in perfection at four places, namely, at the Lick Observatory, at Chicago, at Potsdam, at Paris. The American work is distinctly more precise than the European. In the field of general spectroscopy Harvard College Observatory leads the field and there is even no second. In the spectroscopy of the sun, Chicago and Paris are neck and neck, with Chicago slightly in advance. English astronomers have only just confirmed American eclipse observations made in 1870. The most capital discovery of the past

decade in precise astronomy is that of the variability of the latitudes of places on the earth. It was made in America. In mathematical astronomy America has two masters whose productive work is not equalled by that of any foreigner now living. The delicate questions of photometry are studied to advantage at two observatories-Potsdam and Harvard. The work of both is admirable, and Harvard would have no fears if a rigid comparison of quality and quantity were made. The zone observations of the northern sky were made in thirty years by an association of many European astronomers with whom Americans worked in concert. The corresponding work for the southern sky was done in about ten years by an American. The acknowledged authorities in the fields of variable and of double stars are Americans. The very constants used in constructing the nautical almanaes of England, greatest in the history of New York and | France and Germany were furnished by the researches of an American. Our entire knowledge of the invisible heat spectrum is due to an American.

The sextant, the zenith telescope, the chronograph, the methods for determining longitude by telegraph, the concave diffraction grating which has revolutionized spectroscopy. SUMNER's method in navigation, the interference methods, the echelon gone to the piers of the North-German spectroscope-all were invented in Amer-Lloyd Steamship Company in Hoboken ica. In astronomy America is certainly not behind Europe taken collectively-German residents-to view the steamships | and is at least on an equal intellectual foot-

Let us briefly examine the second portentous saying. Will the name of the American who drew lightning from the skies-Franklin-be forgotten when that of La Place is still honored? It is not likely. RAPHAEL has not been matched in Italy since 1600, SHAKESPEARE has never been matched, nor NEWTON, nor DARWINnot even in their own England and certainly cotton bales on a pier of the company, and not within a hundred years, the period of our own national existence. LA PLACE does not tower above his feilow men so much as President SCHURMAN seems to nue of escape from all on the pier and on the think, for his contemporary, LAGRANGE, was his equal and Garss was distinctly his superior. There is no GOETHE in Germany to-day.

> President SCHURMAN'S statistics do not hold. His implied conclusion, that if our universities were like European univer-

sities we too should have great men, appears singularly feeble when we remember that the seven men named by him, with the possible exception of Copennicus, owed nothing or next to nothing to university training. RAPHARL SHARRSPRARE and LA PLACE never saw the inside of a university as pupils. President SCHURMAN's thesis, which resembles a lately printed article of Prof. MUNSTERBERG's, should, like the latter, have been delivered as an admonition to his faculty not to neglect their high duty toward productive scholarship. As a philosophical summing up of the tendencies of this generation in America both papers are weak and faulty. There is no country in the world that is improving in productive scholarship at so rapid a rate as our own. We certainly are not so high as we could wish or as we shall be. But the outlook for American scholarship is most hopeful and its actual accomplishment is encouraging and honorable to all concerned.

Toy Pistols and Tetanus.

During the weeks before and after the Fourth of July in this country there are every year nearly two hundred deaths from tetanus, or lock law, as it is commonly called. In and around New York there were during July in the last two years about one hundred deaths from the disease; last July in Chicago alone there were twentynine deaths.

Tetanus comparatively seldom occurs at any other season of the year. Occasionally the wound made by a rusty nail, or a hay fork on a farm, is followed by tetanus, but the favorite channel of introduction for the germ is the wound made by a toy pistol, or by exploding fireworks. That is why the victims of the disease are mainly boys of from seven to fifteen years of age.

Every year the Glorious Fourth brings is our tetanus epidemic. The germ of the disease, as was shown by its discoverer, KITASATO, the Japanese bacteriologist, will not grow wherever there is free oxygen present. Hence the rarity of the disease where wounds are open. Burned wounds, however, present conditions favorable for the growth of the tetanus germ. Scorched tissues seal the microbe from the air and it grows luxuriously. Deep, penetrating wounds, such as are made by nail, or the prong of a rake, provide in the depths of the tissues beneath the clotted

blood similar anaërobic conditions, The principal source of tetanus bacilli is farm soil. In the spore stage they cling to hay and other horse fodder and thus are carried to the city. The bacillus multiplies in the horses' intestines away from the air, but without doing harm. Thence it finds its way in large numbers to the street. So long as horses continue to occupy our streets there will always be tetanus bacilli n the street dirt.

Whenever a deep wound or a burn likely to have been contaminated by street dirt, precautions should be taken against tetanus. Acute tetanus is practically always fatal. Prevention must be the word. There is no cure, once symptoms have developed. The lock jaw and muscular spasm of the disease are the signs, not of beginning tetanus, but of approaching death from the disease. Suspected wounds, then should be freely laid open and the blood allowed to flow from them without hindrance for a few minutes. Then a prophylactic injection of tetanus antitoxin should be given. The antitoxin will not cure tetanus when fully developed. It can be relied on to prevent the disease, however, Thousands of doses of tetanus antitoxin for redemption is correct, he forwards had result. These prophylactic measures are but trifles weighed against the fatality

of tetanus and its yearly tribute of precious The Bard of Hagerstown.

The Greatest American Novel, which used to be awaited with so much hope or despair by students of American literature, is now issued every five minutes of the day and evening, and it gallops blithely to innumerable editions. The American novelist will be the plutocrat of the next age. Poetry is not so firm. There are some offerings in small lots, but there is no brisk demand. Some persons hold that electricity has driven out poetry. Still, we believe that Prof. OSCAR TRIGOS of the Chicago University is convinced that poetry not cut into regular lengths but served with Whitmanian freedom may please. There is still much poetry in the magazines and newspapers and elevated cars; but new poets do not come in swarms. Perhaps base commercialism has spirted cold water on the ardors of song. Perhaps the men and women who should be hammering and chasing verse are thumping typewriters and composing novels.

But the sky is not yet starless Hagerstown, Md., there is a great light and a splendid. The Hon. RICHARD J. HAMILTON, "Dithyramb Dick," makes his Hagerstown Mail the repository of his pathetic and his humorous fancies, sweeter than manna from the Syrian woods. Both as a reporter and as an editorial writer he shows a force, a passion and an inspiration that pump into his prose the very soul and immortal lines of poesy. We do a kindness to our readers in introducing them to this fresh and original genius. Hear him in a variation of that outworn theme, Great Pan is dead;" he makes it his own and squeezes great purple streams out of it:

"The golden days of the whirring harvest are here and the ranks of pale yellow wheat stand in row on row walting the steel shuttle that shears them into the future.
Different from the old days * * * still easily recal. by some of us in the sear and y llow leaf -far different for now the buzzing machine sitts the ready throats of the grain in base mechanical accuracy and ties the slaughter 4 kine with factor twine whereas in the vid line thythmic rows of men armed with gleaning southes moved in a harmonious and poetle sweep across the golden fields and the grain bowed and fell at their feet as they strode and strode. It was beautiful, it was poetry and now it is all gone, and machinery grinds and tolls for men in dull monotones like chained and

Ah, don't you see yourself sprawling under the spreading tree? Can't you feel the cider trickling caressingly down your throat, while you feel the noble self-satisfaction of the man who watches somebody else work? Only the poets of high imagination have the power to call up such pictures. Mark the almost complete absence of marks of punctuation. Commas and semicolons were washed away in that fine freshet of speech. Our next number is an

" Early this morning a loving couple might have been observed standing bashfully about the bouleyards and gazing about in wild wonder. They also muttered sweet nothings to each other about twice n about a half hour. The man was a glant in stature, of a clongated and thin frame, and boasting tall yellow leggins. The girl had bright eves and pearly teeth and was a little higher than the leggins but fatter somewhat. Both were of a rural region, surely, Martinsburg they hailed from, that gentle spot com pounded of primeval stlences and flowery meads, the man being named JOHN A. CRISSMAN and the maiden ANNIE L. GRAY and beyond that nothing. Constable

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. The Moral Purity of New York Fashion

and taken in the cars they might get married. Wheret they said and he directed them to the Cupid & Hymen Society Asserted-Divorce Advocated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is where the lawyer preacher was ready for business.

A mighty throng chased with them to the realms of Rev. GRIPFUTH, and there with Uncle JIMMY contended that the Churches, the Episcopal Church, for example, need to give more protection to marriage because the "divorce evil" is demoralizing the community. Now is that so? subbering lottly whenever she wished to gaze In no other country of the world is the

standard of morality as concerning women higher than in our own. According to my bservation throughout Europe, it is much higher here than there. I will add, too, that nowhere is the moral purity of the marriage relation so well preserved as here. The great majority of the divorces granted in our States are for other causes than immoral licentious breaches of the marriage contract. Divorces for adultery are only a small part of the whole number.

was a killing in Hagerstown the other day. The more fashionable society of New York is made the target of criticism, as being scan-dalously responsible for the "divorce evil" of the Norfolk and Western came swift as tragedy the by stimulating it by getting divorces under fread shock that dimmed the smile on the faces of the laws of other States for reasons not allowed by New York statutes. It is spoken of as a corrupt society and as unfaithful to marriage vows to a shameful extent. These Over him Mr. HAMILTON sings this noble are charges loosely made, and the actual evidence is rather the other way.

I challenge anybody to point out in any other great city of the world a society. rich and luxurious, in which the fidelity of husbands and wives is so marked and so general as in that society in New York. There are scandals here, of course, but relatively they are very few. I think I have heard them all during the last generation, yet I could count the flagrant cases on the fingers of my hands.

The people in that society lead lives which

and warm the scorching wind that touches the heart are peculiarly open to observation, for they are conspicuous people. They are all treated of the afflicted. There is little more." as public characters by the newspapers, Criticasters may insist that it is too and being more generally known than the bold a poetical license to warm the scorchmass of people, their doings, their comings in ing wind, but what man of feeling does not and goings out and the whole manner of their find himself "half in love with easeful lives are made public property. They candeath " as he reads this elegy? Mr. Hamilnot hide themselves away to pursue vicious-TON is master of all the chords, and he is in ness secretly. Even in their own houses they are always under the eyes of a retinue tune and voice every day in the week. of servants. If anything is wrong in their onduct, or can be suspected of being outside Redeeming the Revenue Stamps. of the strictest propriety, it is soon noised To-morrow, Monday, the legal use, under abroad. lilicit relations of whose prevalence we hear as winked at in Paris could not be the Federal statutes, of documentary kept up by women in that New York society and proprietary stamps will cease. War without giving them a disgraceful notoriety. taxes will also end upon the same day on Conduct of which we hear in the "smart set certificates of deposit, warehouse receipts, of London would bring social ruin in the life and fire insurance policies, leases of set here to which the same term is applied; land, powers of attorney and note protests it would be in yellow journals, flaringly and many other similar documents. There pictured in all the colors of the rainbow. will be in existence, of course, on that Practically these people are surrounded by detectives always seeking to find something date uncancelled stamps and stamped papers of different varieties amounting in sensational in their proceedings, in order to publish it abroad. If there is anything value to many thousands of dollars. The in married life which can be twisted into

here and concerning these people especially. Yet, with all this detective work, this curious observation, and this impertment inquiry how little of scandal is produced by even the vilest imaginations! The truth is that in their family lives, in their relations as husbands and wives and their moral behavior generally these people are usually remarkable for strict purity and propriety. They make up a society which essentially is purianical, distinguished by its careful regard from the place where they were bought for social conventions, and itself keen eyed in detecting anything suggesting criticism stating when they were bought; this coveras out of the run of conventional propriety. ing the provision that only stamps pur-Nowhere else are there found purer examples chased from the Government within a of domestic life and of marital devotion, period of two years are redeemable. The So far from being a corrupt society, it is an collector of the district in which the stamps exceptionally sound and pure society. The were purchased then investigates his ime may come when boundless wealth will records and if he can find that the statemake it rotten, but it has not come yet and

the semblance of wrong the distortion is

sure to be made. The roofs of the houses

of these people are lifted off to gratify vulgar

curiosity, and nowhere else in the world is

the liberty, even the license, of criticism of

private life carried to so great an extreme as

ment of the person presenting the stamps I see no immediate signs of its approach. I do not deny that in this society there have been administered without a single the stamps to Washington with the proper have been many divorces, but so far from indicating moral laxity they have in indorsement. Stamps have to be forusually respect for the marriage bond. When warded at the risk and expense of the people, unrestrained by that bond, enterinto illicit relations in spite of it and not when Without a certificate from the origthey get it legally dissolved in order to enter inal vendor, no stamps will be redeemed, into new bonds, is corruption eating into the explanation of this being the insociety. It seems to me, too, that it is taking a coarse view of marriage to assume that ability of the collector to otherwise check the transaction. A man having bank only physical assault is destructive of its essential value to the individuals and to checks with stamps imprinted on them, society; and I have with me the great body when presenting them to the collector of his district must not only furnish his cer-

of American statutory law. What right has anybody to find fault with people in the society I have described for taking advantage of such law? Would the Episcopal Church be able to keep them from exercising that right by making a contrary law of its own? I believe it would find the attempt utterly vain, for it would be contending not only against the law of the State, the person from whom the stamps were but also against a law in human nature which purchased, the date of the order on which is irresistible and manifests its operation in they were imprinted, the name of the col- lillicit violence of it is not allowed legal expression in honorable marriage.

lector who issued the order, and very many We hear a great deal about the disregard of the sanctity of marriage by divorce in All this seems absurd. These stamps this country, but, actually, respect for the and stamped checks were purchased with obligations incurred in the marriage relation cash and have circulated, at least in the is nowhere else so profound and so general as it is in this country of divorces. case of simple stamps, like postage stamps or bank bills. The cash ought to be paid,

AN OLD NEW YORKER. NEW YORK, June 28.

for them. The business community and TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your people generally ought not to be put to editorial in to-day's Sun on Marriage and editorial in to-day's Sun on "Marriage and Divorce in the Episcopal Church" you speak of the proposed prohition of the marriage of a divorced person during the life of the former husband and wife unless the cause for divorce existed before marriage. Is this a Christian sentiment? Should a woman divorced from a drunken brute be prohibited from the protection of a decent man because the drunkard persists in surviving? Should a man divorced from a wayward wife be deprived of the companionship of a true woman because the wanton, mayhap, continues Fire Commissioner SCANNELL is a high authority in Tammany Hall and a particular quently if the in intment now standing against him for mai. dministration in connection with the Fire Department should result in his conviction or even in his failure to clear himself to the general satisfaction, it would be a blow to Tammany Hall heavier man because the wenton, mayhap, continues

to thrive and flourish? There are many cases where both men and women have degenerated morally or become inebriates after marriage. 1et the Church would indict the penalty upon the innocent party until the real culprit is thoughtful

enough to shuffle off this mortal coil. It seems to me that the Ep copal Church

enough to shuffle off this more action.

It seems to me that the Episcopal Church and other Churches as well make a sorry botch of the marriage and divorce question. Marriage by careless and unthinking cie gymen is the initial step in most unhappy unions. The Church makes no provision for the ill-begotten offspring of such unions: why, then, should it seek to control their production? It is the State and the taxpaser which provides the insane asylums. Inits and reformatories which shelter the progeny of improper marriages.

The problem would be speedily solved by witndrawing from the ciergy their privilege of performing the marriage contract and placing it solely in the hands of qualified State officials. Guard it eith formalities and red tape, as the divorce law is guarded, make the candidates prove their right to marriage as an applicant proves his or her right to a divorce and there will be fewer unhappy marriages and very few divorces. As long as there are careless marriages there will necessarily be frequent divorces.

New York, June 28.

Prepare Matches for the Fourth

The young man recently appointed to the Academy by the Delegate from Hawaii declined the appointment for the reason that he could not afford the cost of the trip; and not improbably other young men have declined appointments for the same reason. As the classes at both the Navai and the Military academies are recruited from all classes of sculety, and as, once inside the doors, their members stand on the same social level, it is not consistent with the lifea on which these schools are maintained that candidates should be debarred from taking the examinations by reason of the expense of the trip to Annapolis or West Point. It is out of the question that the Government should pay their preliminary expenses, however; and Secretary Long's new plan selves a delicate problem with tact, and with justice to all concerned. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you not use your influence with the kind hearted citizens in order to induce them to carry a plentiful supply of

in order to induce them to carry a plentiful supply of matches for the next ten days and to so carry them as to make them readily accessible?

The small boy and the firecracker are much in evidence these days, but matches seem to be scarce, and two requests to the square for matches are about what you can count on in going to and coming from the elevated stations in the upper part of the city.

The small boy and the firecracker without a match are a melancholy combination, and if people will are a melancholy combination, and if pe just take the trouble to start out each day with a couple of dozen matches handly bestowed, they can give

more real pleasure at less expense than is often pose-JOHN HANSON KENNARD.

THE TRIAL OF BARKER. Legal Views of the Proceeding and the Ruling

of the Judge.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this morning's paper your correspondent, "W. M. L.," writes about the Barker case and "Jersey justice" in a way which seems to show a lack of knowledge of the matter Barker did not plead guilty, and if he had done so, could not go to the Court as a right

asking for extenuation of the crime. The entire trial showed to any fair mind that Barker was allowed to bring on by suggestion and statement, on the part of wit nesses, evidence which was plainly against correct practice, and by the liberality of a just Judge Mrs. Barker was allowed to make an assertion which consistency should have ruled out. Furthermore, Barker's counsel was allowed to make his address to the jury on lines which sould clearly have been stopped; but no! Barker was given more leeway than justice entitled him to; yet twelve of his neighbors, so to speak, decided against

him.

This prating about law and justice by many people who have not attended a trial seems childish, to say the least; but it is worse, in that it shows a foolish reason for heinging our courts into disrespect. The worse, in that it shows a toolshi respect. The simple fact is: Barker took the law into his own hands, without giving Mr. Keller a chance to deny the charge against him, and skulking after his victim, tried to kill him like a mad dog. I am no admirer of any crime, certainly not the one imputed to Mr. Keller, but if we are to have our laws interpreted by invalving neonly on the one hand. Keller, but if we are to have one han preted by impulsive people on the one han like Barker, or half-informed men like "W L. M.," we might as well give up.

NEW YORK, June 28.

A. P. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, "W. L. M." of to-day gravely inquires: "Why was not Barker allowed to give his reasons for committing the assault?" The answer is: Barker had no legal "reason for committing the assault;" it was, therefore, impossible for him "to give" any. Your correspondent speaks of Barker's right to plead "provocation." Under the laws of the State of New Jersey-very salutary laws, which we cherish and want respected-the only "provocation" that would justify such an act would have been in a

tend to have any such "provocation." It was utterly immaterial on the trial whether Mrs. Barker's assertion was true or felse. If true, there was ample provision for redress by legal and ecclesiastical means; it did not authorize Barker to resort to the method of redress that he adopted; he did so at his peril and has realized the legitimate con-

reasonable apprehension of personal injury

from Keller. He did not have nor even pre-

The trial and its result furnish a fair speci-men of "Jersey justice" of which Jerseymen are proud, and it is to be hoped that will be an example that will deter hot-headed men from taking the law into their own hands and attempting to redress their own gievances by inflicting capital punishment.
WILLIAM R. BALDWIN.
BOUTH BOUND BROOK, N. J., June 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One rour correspondents says we know nothing about Mrs. Barker; her early associations and the certificate of her marriage is not produced. That is true; but it simply proves that her case against Mr. Keller has never been investigated. It has had no trial. We

have nothing except her charge against him and his dental of it.

Mr. Barler is a reputable man and his wife was one of the Rev. Mr. Keller's parishioners. Is it decent or manly to make insinuations against her which no sort of evidence has been produced to justify and at the same time to argue that there is no necessity of giving her rgue that there is no necessity of chance to have her case tried? he that such conduct is base. BROOKLYN, June 29.

WEATHER FOR JULY.

Chief Moore Makes a Forecast, Based Average Conditions for the Month.

WASHINGTON, June 29,-Chief Moore the Weather Bureau has issued the following forecast of July weather, based on average conditions for that month as determined by long series of observations; "July is usually a quiet month on the north

Atlantic Ocean. The storms of the middle

itudes are seldom severe, and the season of tropical hurricanes does not begin until August. July and August are the months of the greatest fog frequency near the Banks f Newfoundland, and fog areas will be ncountered in that region on fully twothirds of the days of these months. The fogs of the Grand Banks and those of the steamer tracks to the westward usually occur with winds from the southeast quadrant. The southward movement of Arctic ice over the banks of Newfoundland continues during July. Icebergs den't, however, run so far south as during the spring months.

"The general storms of the United States commonly originate on the middle eastern or northeastern slope of the Pocky Mountains had move eastward over the morthern Lake region, the St. Lawrence Vailey, and Newfoundland without developing marked intensity. In the Pacific Coast districts July and Argust are practically rainless months and those are the driest months of the ver in the middle and northern plateau regions. In Arizona and New Mexico July and August are the wettest months of the year. From the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast the heaviest monthly rainfalls of the year occur from June to August, and, as a rile, the greater part of the rain falls in showers or thunderstorms of short, duration, The frosts of July are confined, practically, to the northern tier of States and to mountain districts." of the Grand Banks and those of the steamer

THE NEW LIFE-SAVING NET.

Conspicuous Novelty Now to Be Seen on the Side of a Fire Truck.

A new feature that attracts attention on fire apparatus seen going through the streets is the new life-saving net, which is carried on trucks. It does not take up actually much room, but it is nevertheless necessarily conspicuous, and its noveity now attracts atten-

the appearance of a big, white half-moon, a striking novelty, then which could not fail to attract attention.

Plum Island Sold to the Government. WASHINGTON, June 29 -The United States lovernment has purchased Plum Island, at the extreme eastern end of Long Island, for the purpose of establishing a new army post. The transaction was concluded by United States District Attorney Petilt the former owner, ex-Mayor Abram 8. Hewitt, receiving for the

property, consisting of 640 acres, the sum of \$64,700. The Christian Science Movement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: In this day's issue you say truly "It is folly to pooh pooh the Chris-Let us leave it in the words of the wise Gamallel Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work he of men [or of a woman] it will come to nought. But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found to fight against

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again.
The ete nal years of God are hers.
But Error wounded withes with pain.
And dies amidst his worshippers.
LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

The Bryan Crowning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editortal of to day notes that the "Hon. William Jennings Bryan" was crowned at the Buffalo Midway by Lill. He did not push the crown away once, nor twice, nor thrice—he accepted it. Imperial Cosar! An anti-imperialist erowned! And with yellow, yellow, yellow, YELLOW! The color of the hated metal! It anould have been aluminum color. The crowns, but not the times, are out of joint. BROOKLYN, June 28. WASHINGTON DAVIS,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Doug Bugg and Rip Cobb are craving admittance. May they

THE NEWEST PIRE HOUSE. An Up-to-Date Combination of Apparatus -Comfort for the Men.

The new fire truck of new Truck Company 24. Capt. Conlon, installed in the new firehouse on the north side of West Thirtythird street, near Broadway, is modern and up-to-date to the very last touch. It has ball-bearing axles and rubber-tired wheels It has an 85-foot extension ladder. All lie ladders are trussed so that they may combine lightness with strength. In all the details of its equipment it is provided with everything in the latest approved forms, and it carries one of the new life-saving nets. The truck is drawn by three horses driven

abreast. It weighs a little more than five tons. The rubber tires on its wheels are kept from flattening under the heavy weight, kept from flattening under the heavy weight, as the truck stands in the house, by a simple device, by means of which the wheels are kept clear of the floor altogether.

In this new firehous are installed Searchlight Engine 2, a new company with a new searchlight engine; and Water Tower 3. It makes an odd combination for a firehouse and one different from any other to be found in the city. The house itself is modern and up-to-date in every detail. The apparatus floor upon which the three machines stand side by side is divided by no partitions. It is paved with bevel-edged brick. The horses of all the property of the side of the proof of the side of the proof of

is modern and up-to-date in every detail. The apparatus floer upon which the three machines stand side by side is divided by no partitions. It is paved with bevel-edged brick. The horses of all the companies stand side by side in a row of stalls extending clear across the rear of the floor. Each horse stands in his stall with his bridle on but otherwise quite free and unarammeled. He is kept in the stall by a chain stretched across the front of it. At the instant that an alarm begins to strike every chain drops and very horse is free.

On the second floor quarters have been fitted up for Fire Chief Croker's use if he should have occasion to occupy them. Along the front of this floor are the quarters of the officers of the several companies, with every convenience for comfortable occupation.

The greater part of the space on this floor is used as a bunkroom for the men. Back of the officers' quarters the floor is open clear throughout. The men's beds, simple from bedsteads, stand back to back in a double row down the centre. The beds are covered with spotless white counterpanes, and the pillow shams are lined with biue, presenting the neat appearance to be met with in the sleeping quarters of every New York firshouse. At every bedstead there is a rug to stand upon and a comfortable chair to sit in. As the beds are arranged they stand each row facing toward the sliding poles on that side of the house.

On this floor are the men's lockers, each a comfortable-sized and well-ventilated closet. And on this floor by the bathroom for the men, which is provided among other things with a needle bath, pienty of light, plenty of air and room to turn around in.

On the third floor, which, like the others, presents, an unbroken floor space, there is ample room for a place of recreation. And on this floor there is already installed a contrivance for drying the men's clothing and rubber boots quickly.

NOT FUNSTON'S WORK?

"Army and Navy Register" Says Lient. Taylor Discovered Aguinaldo's Hiding Place

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The Army and Navy Register in its issue to-day makes the statement that it was not Gen. Funston who discovered the location of Aguinaldo, but Lieut. J. D. Taylor of the Twenty-fourth In antry. The Register says:

"Taylor was in command of a company of his regiment at Pantabangan in the fastnesses of the Caraballo Mountains, seventyfive miles from the railroad. In May, 1900, one Procopio Linsangan was appointed Chief of Police and gained the confidence of Taylor, to whom he made the proposition that a na-

to whom he made the proposition that a native military band be organized. Procopio was sent to Manila under pass to purchase musical instruments and in his absence Lieut. Taylor learned that the man was in reality a Major Nasario Aiambria of the insurrectos and that some of the enemy were in the neighborhood awaiting a call to arms they had conveniently hidden.

"It further developed that 'Procopic Lingsangan' never went to Manila. In February has a party of captured insurgents was brought to Taylor's quarters. They proved to be deserters from Major Alambria's company and one of the members, a sergeant named Sanz, was forced to divelge the hiding place of a number of Filipino documents, including letters addressed to Filipino officials and to I lineangan's wife. It took a good deal of effort in the way of tracking down insurgents and following up clews by Lieut. Taylor before he was able to ascertain that Apuinaldo was at Palanan under the name of Tenrente Abanderado.

of Tenrente Abanderado.

"On Fer 10 Lieut Taylor sent to Gen.
Funston all the letters of which he was in
possession, together with other valuable
information which made possible the coninformation which made possible the conception and execution of Gen. Funston's notable exploit. Lieut. Taylor employed the greatest tact, skill, Judgment and knowledge of native character in digging out the information which made it possible to capture Aguinaldo. The remarkable part of the whole affair is that Taylor has not been mentioned in the official accounts of the means of Aguinaldo's location and naturally he has not shared in any of the reward which went to the other officers who contributed to Funston's success."

TRANSPORT SERVICE TO MANILA. Secretary Root Decides to Establish One Between That Port and New York.

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The Secretary of War has finally decided to establish a limited service of army transports between New York and Manila. The transport Kilpatrick and Buford will be used on this line, the first trip being made early in September by the Kilpatrick from Manila to New York. There will be no regular transport schedule for the sailing of these vessels, the present intentions of the Department contemplating not more than two trips a year by each of them. With the establishment of this line there follows the final abandonment of the army transport service between New York and the West Indies. The transport McClelian, now at New York, will sail on July 10 for Manila, with a party of Congressmen who had intended going on the transport Ingalls, which vessel sank at her dock when about to undergo repairs and delayed the party's departure. Orders have been issued to C. I. Kimball, formerly in command of the transport service, with an office in New York, retaining him in charge of the Manila service. Capt. Carroll A. Devol, general superintendent of the service, has been ordered to assume charge of the repairs to such transports as may be placed under his direction. will be no regular transport schedule for the

Will Build Toward the Sky Till He Falls.

From the Chicago Tribune. GREAT FALLS, Mon., June 22 -A bet has been made in this city, due to a controversy as to the quality of the bricks produced by a large brick yard here. The proprietor and a contractor, himself a graduate brick mason, got into a discussion, and as the result a bet of \$10,000 was made. The builder maintained that the brick would not sustain a column of \$00 feet. He is to undertake the construction of a stack, and after it reaches a height that ordinary workmen refuse to continue on the structure he will himself continue it up until something gives way. If the thing falls before it reaches \$00 feet he wins. Otherwise he loses. The stack is to be six and a half bricks square at the base with a square one foot flue up which the brick are to be conveyed. The builder agrees to continue the stack until it fails, to be at the top when the thing gives way, and bets an additional \$5,000 he is not hart in the collapse. The loser is to pay for the bricks. mason, got into a discussion, and as the

From the Medical News.

After investigating 10,000 children, F. A. Mac-Nicholl (Phfl. Med. Jour., June 8, 1901) is thoroughly impressed with the belief that heredity plays an ex-tremely important part in determining the mental capacity of our school children. Caf this numero. 585 showed more or less mental deficiency; 471 were born of drinking parents; 221 were classed as due to heredity and 153 could give no satisfactory information. He was able to trace the family histories of 463 children through three generations, and of these \$13 had drinking fathers and 51 drinking mothers Of these children, 76 per cent. suffered from some neurosis or organic disease. In 51 families baving 231 children with total-abstinence antecedents, 3 per cent, of children were dull and only 18 per cent suffering from neuroses.

Regrets for Poetry and for Cause.

From the Minneapolis (Kan.) Messenger. Hardly more than a year ago this paper contained whole columns of biography, poetry and condolence dealing with the death of a minister's wife in this county. The preacher was married again the other day whereupon we regret all that poetry.

The Present Grip Among Horses. From the Medical News. The disease is evidently of bacterial nate